

53 K *Netherlands. United Provinces.*

AN

ACCOUNT ³

OF THE

OBLIGATIONS

THE

States of *Holland*

HAVE TO

GREAT-BRITAIN,

AND

The Return they have made both in
EUROPE and the INDIES.

WITH

REFLECTIONS upon the PEACE.

*Luporum prada rapacium,
Sectamur ultro quos opimus
Fecere & effagere est triumphus.*

Horat.

L O N D O N:

Printed in the YEAR, 1711.

AN
ACCOUNT
OF THE
OBLIGATIONS

THE
States of Holland

HAVE TO
GREAT-BRITAIN

AND

The Return to
EUROPE



RESPECTING THE PEACE

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AN
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 THE
States of *Holland*
 HAVE TO
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THE disposition of a Sick State, is like that of a Disorder'd Body, ever uneasie in its Posture, ever too Hot or too Cold, ever Peevish and Froward to those who have both Power and Skill to set all to rights again. If the Remedies be not applyed their one way, and the Cure immediately effected, the Physicians must be chang'd, a new course taken, and so on till past Recovery.

I wish this did not chime exactly with the condition of my own Native Country. Her last Sickness began about _____ years ago, and has ever since grown upon her in proportion to her loss of Blood and Spirits, I mean her Men and Money : It's true, there was an interval of Three Years, in which she began to pick up again ; but then came a Relapse, which is always more dangerous than the first Sickness, on account of a disorder'd Blood, and want of Spirits, that has brought her again almost upon her last Legs ; nay, I may justly say, her Ruin had been inevitable, had it not pleas'd the Almighty, by an act of peculiar Providence, to raise a set of Great Men both for their Skill and Integrity, who as they are entirely acquainted with the Distemper, are now applying the only Remedy to restore her to a perfect Health and vigorous Constitution again. Tho' the Remedy be infallible, yet the Patient cannot be immediately restor'd to her perfect Beauty, on account of those great Inflammations (her Debts) which were rais'd by former Quacks, who got by the Distemper, and were desirous of prolonging the Cure. But Simily's apart. How happy wou'd this Nation be, could that Monster, call'd Faction, be once so subdu'd, that every *English* Hand and Heart was ready to promote the true Interest of their

their Native Soil. By our happy Scituation, which we are intirely beholden to the Almighty for ; and by our Laws, which must be attributed to the innate Wisdom of the Nation, we are the happiest People in the Universe. The Sea affords us an invincible Bullwork for our Defence, an easie Passage for all the Riches of *Europe*; and our Laws gives a security of enjoying what our Trade and Industry brings us Home. Such Blessings as these have always been envy'd by all *Europe*, and for that reason, upon the least quarrel between any Potentates, their main effort is, to draw *England* to their side, to the end that they may partake at least of our Riches by War, a favour, they can't pretend too in time of Peace.

By this old Stratagem, our *English* Coin has travel'd to all parts of *Europe*, and at this time makes a great figure in some Courts, tho' under a new shape and denomination. I could let you into many particulars, but it's too obvious to every discerning Eye, what immense Treasures has been carried out in *Specie* for these Twenty years, and how little has found its way home again. Let us but consider that immense Sum of a Hundred and fifty Millions, which has been raised in this very Nation, and it will be equally surprizing to us, how so small a spot of Ground could raise such a Sum, as what

is now become of it. We have indeed some stately Houses built out of it, which will stand as Monuments of our Folly to Posterity : We have several Estates raised, by Jews, Stock-jobbers, Mrs. and Foreigners ; we have some Families raised to be P— whose honest fore-fathers went in Leather Breeches. All this is but a trifle to what is done abroad : Whole Countries there are flourishing to our cost ; and now good Gold and Silver rolls about, where little but base Alloy was courant before. Our Allies fight for our Money, and others Dominions ; we for Honour and Glory, which in my opinion may be bought too dear.

It's no new thing to us, as you will find by the sequel of this Discourse, to neglect our own Interest for the Advantage of our pretended Friends. I say pretended, because there is no such thing as Friendship in Politicks amongst any but our selves. Ask a *German* what he fights for, he will tell you for the Monarchy of *Spain* to the House of *Austria* ; ask a *Hollander* the same question, his Answer is, for the Low-Countries ; in a word, all Nations are for their own immediate profit, and we for the Honour of making others Great. *Savoy* has discreetly parcell'd out some fine Spots for himself, and *Portugal* stipulated for a handsome enlargement

largment of his Dominions. Were we some Months ago, but to have demanded one little Town, *viz. Ostend*, for all our Blood and Treasure, I believe our good Friends, the *Dutch*, would have flown in our Faces, and been amazed, how we dare be so Impudent to desire any Place they are possess'd of.

It's not my design to enter too deep into Misteries of State, or examine why all those Towns, which have been taken by the bravery of Our Troops, had always *Dutch* Governors put over 'em. The Reason generally alledg'd, is, because the *Dutch* were at the Charges of the Sieges. That is, in plain *English*, we must be every Campaign, at the Charge of five or six Millions, without any Advantage or Consideration, and for the small Expenses of a Siege, they shall run away with all the Profit, and possess the Towns withall the Advantage of a Conquest. It was always my Opinion, that *Furnes* and *Dunkirk* might have as easily been taken, after the Siege of *Ostend*, as *Menin*. The consternation was so great amongst the *French*, and those Places so little provided, that small resistance could have been made against a Conquering Army. We should have been glad to have been at the Expenses of the Siege, and perchance might have been very grateful to the *Dutch* Commanders

manders as they have been to Ours, for promoting our Conquest. The Summer following *Gravelin* and *Callais* might as easily have been subdued, and consequently the way open'd to the Conquest of those Countries, which we have as good a Title too, as the Present Emperor has to the *Spanish* Monarchy.

It would have look'd kind in the *Dutch* had they promoted this Scheme ; but alas they seem'd afraid to take any step that was for our Interest. Those fine Towns and Countries of *Brabant*, *Flanders*, *Artois*, and *Hennault* glitter'd too much in their Eyes to think of any Bodies Advantage but their own. Perchance you will tell me these Conquests are all for the Emperor ; yes, I do suppose it, but I believe he must first pay them the expences of the War with its compound Interest, which he is likely to do, indeed, when the former Kings of *Spain* could not, or were not permitted to Ranform one single Town, by name *Mastricht*.

We may easily discern what real intentions they had of restoring these Towns, by the great uneasiness they have shewn of coming in to a Treaty of Peace, by which, most of those Places will be secured to them. I fancy I need not be a Prophet to foretell, that, tho' they have agreed to Treat, yet all Efforts and Stratagems

tagems will be used by their Agents and Emissaries to Thwart us in this great design, and make it prove Abortive if possible. There are some pretty Towns still left which would do them a kindness, could they but be subdued to the *Holland* Yoak with other Peoples Money, as the rest have been. Let them cost *England* never so much, they come cheap however to them.

Whilst all our cry has been about the Ballance of *Europe*, I wish our Posterity, nay we our selves don't find the effect of Agrandizing that ungrateful Nation, which, even before these great acquisitions, thought themselves our match, huffed the best of Monarchs, insulted us in our Ports, and fought us several times at Sea. Do we think they love or wish us better than they did in those days? Is their insatiable thirst after Money abated? Are their Principles and Maxims of State alter'd? Why then should we be so fond of them? Were they not in their Infancy Nurs'd up by us? Have they not suck'd the strengthening Nourishment of almost seventeen Millions *per Ann.* out of our Breast, and yet have ever been raising and upholding Factions in our Nations, and ready to destroy us? This Charge is great against them, but I hope to put it in such a light, before I conclude this Discourse,

course, as will make it evidently clear to every *English* Eye.

That we Nurs'd their Common-wealth up to this greatness is evident to every Body who have but dip'd into our Annals. In the Year 1585, Queen *Elizabeth* took the distress'd States into Her Royal protection, sent them a fine Army both Horse and Foot, with Gallant Commanders, by whose Conduct and Bravery, they were often Victorious in the Field, and almost invincible in the defence of their Towns.

Tho' Her Majesty was press'd by their Ambassadors, to take the Sovereignty of the States to Her self, and unite their Provinces to Her Crown, yet out of generosity, She contented Herself with the four following Articles of agreement. First, That they should pay Her Ten *per Cent.* for all Sums of Money She should lend them, with compound Interest. Second, That they should allow five Pounds for every Gentleman Voluntier or Officer who fell in their Service. Third, That all Sums of Money should be paid into Her Majesty's Exchequer at the end of the War. Fourth, For security of the said Payments, The *Briel*, *Flushing*, and the Castle of *Ramakens* were to be delivered as Pledges into Her Majesty's Hand.

So hearty was this good Queen in their Cause, that by Her Money and Interest
She

She prevail'd with the King of *Denmark* to release 700 of their Ships laden with Corn and other Merchandize, which he had seiz'd in the *Sound*, which return'd very safe to their respective Ports. The Troops She sent not being sufficient, She augmented those under Her pay to Forty Thousand, which chang'd the Scene, and gave a new Life to the Cause. The Archduke *Albert* was intirely defeated in the Battle of *Newport* by the Bravery of our *English*. *Breda* was surpriz'd and retaken by the Intrepidity of seventy of our Men. *Ostend* held out a Siege three Years which was totally owing to the Courage of our Troops, and Conduct of Sir *Horatio Vere*. In this Siege the *Spaniard* lost a Hundred Thousand Men, and buried an Immense Treasure. This I give as a small sample of what was owing to our Queen and Country.

As our Land Forces did wonders, so our Navy was not Idle. We attack'd them in their tendrest part, the *West-indies*, Invaded their Towns, Demolish'd their Fortresses, Sunk their Ships, and destroyed their Commerce to such a degree that they were unable to push on the War with due vigour in the Low Countries.

Whilst we thus fought their Battles, that that they might not lie quite idle at home, Her Majesty gives them leave *pro tempore*,

to fish on our *British* Coasts. This great kindness furnish'd Work and Food to their Poor, Riches to their Merchants, and Wealth to their Treasury. It prov'd so sweet a bit, and so much to their relish, that they never would part with it from that day to this; but we shall have an occasion afterwards of speaking more particularly up to this point.

Thus many Years past with all the endearments which could be shewn to a distress'd People: But whilst the *Spaniard* wasted by the play we gave them, our wise Queen found Her own Kingdoms extreamly weaken'd, and almost in a Consumption, by the great loss of so much Treasure and Blood. In proportion as we and the *Spaniard* grew Weak and Poor, *Holland* became Rich and Insolent, making a perfect trade of War in those early days, as they have done of late. Her Majesty therefore thought it high time to clap up a Peace, and so sent Her Proposals to the King of *Spain*.

No sooner had the States heard of Her Majesty's fix'd Resolution, but away they dispatch'd Mynheer *Warmond* (I had like to have said *R—s*) over to Court, with orders to use all possible endeavours to prevail with the Queen to change Her Resolution. First, He Address'd Her Majesty in the most humble manner imaginable, That *She*
would

would not cast off the Cause of God and Man, and leave sixty Towns with a Poor Distress'd People, to be a Prey to the Malice and Avarice of the cruel Spaniard: Then he attack'd Her Ministers, then underhand tamper'd with the disaffected part of the Nation. All the Efforts of Mynheer proved ineffectual, Her Majesty's Answer being very positive and in the following Terms. *That She had been often deluded by their deceitful Supplications, ungrateful Actions, unhandsome Caveling, and pretences of Poverty (when their Rich Cities confuted them.) That she hoped that God would not suffer her to be a pattern to other Princes to help such People, who bear no reverence to Superiours, nor take care of the Advantage, Reputation or Safety of any but themselves. That they should state Accounts, and pay Her forthwith the Money they ow'd Her.*

These Expressions, from a resolute Queen, quite confounded our Dutch Envoy, and alarm'd the poor distress'd States as soon as they heard of it. No Remora's to be made, no Evasion to be found; Her Majesty had spoke it and they must Obey. The Accounts therefore after a decent time were stated, by which it appear'd, that the Principle Debt, without the compound Interest, or the five Pound stipulated for each Officer or Gentleman slain in the Service, amounted to two Millions Sterling; for which they beg'd of Her Majesty to content Her-
self

self with a Hundred Thousand Pound *per Ann.* during the War, and promised Her faithfully to pay the remainder at the Peace: And for Her Security, 1500 of Her Troops should remain in the three Towns formerly mention'd, and be paid by the States.

I can't but take notice how their Stile is alter'd since those Days; How Cringing, how 'Supple, how Humble were they to Queen *Elizabeth*, and how Daring, how Rude, how Arrogant to her Successors? Had they not the impudence lately to present a Memorial against her present Majesty's disposing of her own Servants? Did they not give in with the common Cry of the Discontented Party, That the Grand Alliance was in Danger; That we should be betraid to *France*? Had they not a Hundred shifts and frivolous excuses to evade giving a positive Answer to the Message sent them by the Earl of *Strafford*? I forbear mentioning things of greater concern, they being of longer standing, and these so fresh in every Body's Mind. Pardon this Digression.

The Queen growing Old, and having continual Frights and Fears buz'd in her Ears from those about her Person, accepted of their Terms: But it does not appear, by any thing I ever saw or heard off, that she ever receiv'd one Penny of the Debt to her Dying Day; tho' she had spent

spent above another Million in her Naval Expeditions, and lost a Hundred Thousand of her Subjects in the same Quarrel. *England* did not pay them in their own Coin for the Expences they were at in sending over the Prince of *Orange*, tho' I think we might have desired to Ballance Sea accounts with them and done them no wrong.

After the Nations great loss, by the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*, the *Dutch* began to play all their Wiles and Artifices over, to engage King *James* to their side; but as he was Peaceful by Nature, all their attempts proved vain and unsuccessful. That Wise Prince was too well acquainted with their History to receive any Impression from them, which might keep back his great design of making his Subjects easie, and his Kingdoms flourishing, a Blessing, never to be obtain'd but in the high Tranquility of Peace. So far he condescended to stand their Friend, to endeavour to make their Peace with *Spain*, and include them in a League he was actually striking up with that Crown. Tho' they had miscarry'd in their Grand design of bringing him into the War, yet in civility they cou'd do no less than thank him for his great care of them; but told his Majesty at the same time, they could not think of a Treaty, till they were first de-

declared a Free State. This was a hard task upon our good King, however he went through it, and a Peace was ratify'd between them and *Spain*, *An.* 1609.

From Poor Distress'd States, being now become High and Mighty, their next Business was to get the Three Cautionary Towns out of our Hands. To pay all the Money due to us, according to the Agreement made with the late Queen, was what they could not think on; and to let us keep such footing in their Country, was a Pill not to be Digested; What then is to be done in this Case? Let the World judge whither their Resolution was not very Amicable: It was to stop the Pay of those Garrisons, and so by Distress and Beggery Starve'em out of their Towns, and make 'em glad to see Old *England* again upon any Terms. Sir *Ralph Winwood*, the King's Ambassador then in *Holland*, who was in the Plot, and intirely in the *Dutch* Interest, as many of our Ambassadors have been since those Days, acquainted his Majesty with it, upon which *Mynheer Carvoon*, the *Dutch* Agent, who had his Instructions, was sent for to Council. Whither the then Lord Treasurer was in the Secret, is uncertain, but it look'd suspicious when he told his Majesty his Exchequer was quite empty, and had no way, nor means, to send these poor Creatures a present

sent Supply. Never was a good Natur'd King, in worse Natur'd Circumstances! To supply them with Money, his Purse would not permit; to let them Starve, was Barbarous; to send for them Home, was equally against his Inclination and Interest. The Tender regard he always had for his Subjects, made him choose the last. So after a Severe reprimand given to Mynheer Cavoorn, in which he laid open the Baseness and Ingratitude of his Masters, he told him, *That if they would discharge the Debt they ow'd him, he would give orders to Evacuate their Towns.*

This was all the *Dutch* wanted, who hugg'd themselves to find their small Stratagem had taken so good an effect. A sum of Money was soon made up, and sent into our Treasury, upon which, *Anno. 1616*, the Three Cautionary Towns were deliver'd up. What sum was paid in I could never learn, tho' so far is certain, that they never paid the Compound Interest, nor the Five Pound for every Officer and Volantier that fell in their Service, nor the Million that was spent in our *West-India* Expeditions: Which, by a modest computation, must have amounted to treble the Principle. By their eagerness of getting those Towns out of our Hands, I think its pretty plain, that the Scheme was then laid, of the Game they intend-

ed to play us in the *East-Indies*, which could never succeed as long as we had that Curb upon them at Home. How good a Nurse *England* has been to their Infant State, I think is clearly made out to every Impartial Eye, and consequently what indelable Obligations are entail'd upon that Republick to us, for making them what they are, *viz.* a Free, Great, and Flourishing State. Let us now examine what return they have made, or rather what immense Revenues they have invaded belonging to these Kingdoms, partly by a forc'd Connivance, and partly by Treachery, Murther, and Cruelty.

The forced Connivance I mention'd relates to our Fishery, which, tho' Heaven has put it into our Hands, and entail'd upon us as a peculiar inheritance, yet the *Dutch* have run away with the greatest part of it for above a Hundred Years. Was *England* now possess'd of the Riches they have made of that noble Revenue, all the expenses of the late Wars had been but a Trifle ; we should have no Poor in the Nation, no Debts, no Bankrupts, no Paper Credit, no Tally's, no Stockjobbers.

Our great Patriot, Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, one of the Brightest Men of his Age, was the first Person that seriously espous'd this great Cause, and represented to King
James

James the prodigious Gain it would be to his People, to secure these Blessings upon them, which Heaven had entitl'd us too, as a peculiar and noble Portion. By the Calculation he drew and presented to his Majesty, there were at that time in *Holland* no less than 1200 m 000 Men, who got a decent and honest livlyhood by the Fishing Trade upon our Coast, which he proves in this manner. The *Holland* Busses employed upon our Coasts were Three Thousand in Number: Every Twenty Busses he reck'ned maintain'd Eight Thousand Dependants of the Fishing Trade, that is not only Fishers, but all those that were employ'd about their Shipping, Salt, Nets, Casks, &c. besides those that were concern'd in the Exportation.

A *Dutch* Author I have by me takes upon him to examine this Account of Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, which he cites word for word, and since some of this Nation may be more inclined to believe a *Dutchman* than my self, I beg leave to set down *Mynheer's* own words: But this is incredible! (viz. 1200 m 000 Men employ'd) He must either be mistaken in the Ships, or the number he allots them, or both: For upon diligent enquiry, I cannot find half that number of Ships or Men in some years last past. If he means the Three several Seasons of Fish-

*A Defence of
the Zelanders
choice, Sect. 7.*

ing ; In Autumn for Herrings ; Spring for Codfish ; and Summer for Salmon ; we shall not contest with him, nor concerning the Number he says attends them, viz. 9000 other Vessels and 150 m 000 Men.

This is a pretty fair Confession from a Dutch Pen, who in an other Place confesses of his own accord, That his Countrymen have no Affection for any Nation beyond their Interest ; yet owns the great Friendship of *England* in Conniving at so great an Advantage. Perchance it may seem a Paradox to my Reader how this Author came to speak so frank and free on this Subject ; it being the Practice of his Friends to raise a mist before our Eyes, and keep us in the dark as much as possible relating to this Affair. The Difficulty is soon clear'd, for we are beholden to the Conjuncture his Country was in, when this Piece came out, and not to the Person. It was in the Critical year 1672, just at a time the *French*, like a Deluge, had over-run most of their Provinces, this Book was Publish'd and Address'd to the *Zeelanders*, to incline them rather to deliver themselves up to the *English* than be Conquer'd by the *French*. In another place he tells them, That in the year 1662, a very diligent Person of his Acquaintance, made it his business to inform himself of the Number of those Persons whose
sole

sole subsistence depended upon this Employment, and confesses upon scrutiny there were no less than 400 m 000. A handsome number indeed, which, tho' at first sight, much inferiour to Sir *Walter Rawleigh's*, yet he reconciles that matter pretty well, by an Innuendo he gives, that his Friend had chiefly enquired into the Herring Trade, without taking a just view of the other Fisheries.

To fix a just Idea of this Trade in the Minds of his Countrymen, he runs back to the Days of Queen *Elizabeth*, and gives them a taste of those advantages which were made, even in the worst of Times, and very inconsiderable to what they were afterwards; He quotes his Authority for his Assertions, and therefore I will give his one words: *Guicciardine*, says he, a very diligent Writer, Anno. 1587, reckons Descriptio
generalis bel-
gic. the Herring Busses that Fish on the British Coasts at least Seven Hundred, and some say many more; and tho' he includes Flanders, yet not the other Fisheries as *Rawleigh* doth. What considerable Profit redounds to us thereby, appears by the computation which *Guicciardine* makes very particularly. That those Seven Hundred Busses take Annually 49 m 000, Last of Herrings which he reckons at 10 lib. Flem. or 60 Guilders per Last; which amounts yearly, together with

the other Fisheries, to the following Sums.

	lib. Flem.	l. Sterl.
<i>Herrings</i>	490 m 000,	or 294 m 000.
<i>Codfish</i>	166 m 666 $\frac{2}{3}$,	or 100 m 000.
<i>Salmon</i>	66 m 666 $\frac{2}{3}$,	or 40 m 000.

The usual reckoning of Salt fish that is yearly taken, and either spent or sold by the Hollanders, if you will believe the Interest of Holland Cap. 5, is 300 m 000. So that the Families that are maintain'd, the Money that is gotten, and Food that is eaten from Fishing, is almost incredible.

Since we have so ample a Conception from themselves, that the profit arising from this Trade is *almost incredible*. I hope every unbyas'd Reader will at least wish that so great a Revenue ran in its due Channel. I must own it was with King James's leave, paying him some small Tribute, that they fell so heartily upon the improvement of this Fishing Trade. The sweets they found in it set all Hands and Heads at work to carry it on to the best Advantage. There are no less then seventeen or eighteen establish'd Laws with severe Penalties relating only to the curing of Herrings; and the Person who brought their Method of curing to perfection, had a Statue rais'd him to perpetuate the Memory of the great service done to the State.

To

To what great height this Revenue was brought in King *James's* days is Evident from the former Accounts; that it increased in after Reigns seems also beyond dispute. I find that in one Year in King *Charles* the first, the bare Tithe of their Herring Fishery, *viz.* the tenth Fish with the other small Custom, which was paid into the Publick Treasury, amounted to no less a Sum then Eight Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling: So that by modest computation the Proprietors must have made above Six Millions *English*. I confess the bigness of the Sum *Sounds* very extraordinary, but the 800 m 000 Pound receiv'd for Custom, makes it evident to demonstration, I have made the sum too little by 2200 m 000, which I allow for Expences Losses and Casualties.

The bare consideration of the extent of this Trade, will easily convince us of the Bulk of its Revenue. There is scarce one single Town in *Europe* which does not yearly take great quantities of it. In Roman Catholick Countries, Herrings are their greatest Regale, if not support, both in Lent and other Fasting days. Not a Monastery, not a Community, scarce ever a private House, but takes a constant proportion every Year. Their other Fisheries, I mean for Cod, Ling, Salmon, Pilchard, &c. tho' they do not come up to the
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the Revenue of the former, yet they are computed to make near Three Millions more. No wonder then *Holland* is so rich, since this Trade alone feeds and keeps so many Hundred Thousand Families. Had we been so happy to keep it in our own hands, our Poors Book had been of little use, and many a good Feast of the Overseers quite lost. As long as either Legs or Arms were left amongst our Cripples, there would have been proper work for them, and the plenty of Money in all hands would have entituled the Sick and Bedrid, on Christian Motives, to a competent subsistence.

Our Youth had been train'd up in vast numbers to Sea Affairs, and always ready to Man out our Royal Fleet upon the shortest warning. Our Trade had been so extensive, that all the Treasure of *Europe* must at last have centur'd in our Island; for as no Nation could have ballanced a Trade with us, so of consequence great sums of ready Money must have been thrown in to bring Merchants Books even.

If you talk to a *Dutch* Merchant on this Topick, you touch the very Apple of his Eye. He tells you, that God Almighty created the Seas free to every body: That *England* is particularly blest in being both a large and fruitful Country: That we have no need of living upon Fish, having
such

such vast plenty of the best of Flesh : That *Holland* can't subsist without it, and therefore neither can nor will ever part with it.

I confess, were they only to take what was absolutely necessary for their subsistence, Motives of Charity might induce us to give them leave: But so many Millions every year is a little too much, and a great deal more than we owe them. Their frivolous Plea, that the Seas are free to every body, carries so little weight with it, and so contrary to their own practices, that I should not take notice of it, were it not a good handle to shew my Reader how Solicitous and Jealous our Forefathers have been of this great Prerogative of the Crown.

If we look into the Municipal Laws of this Land, if we consult the old Records in the Tower, we shall find that the Kings of *England* had ever, even from the *Romans* time, an undoubted Right, and exclusive Property in the Sovereignty of the *British* Seas, in the Passages and Fishing thereof: That it was always a Prerogative peculiar to our Throne to make Laws, and to exercise supreme Jurisdiction over all Persons, and in all Cases within and upon the said Seas. In the 26 *Edward* I. This was agreed to, and confirmed by the Agents and Ambassadors of *Germa-*

ny, *Stain, Holland, Friesland, Denmark, Norway, Genoa*, and by all the other States and Princes of *Europe*, in the Case then in dispute between the two Crowns, *England* and *France*, concerning some Jurisdiction the *French* King's Admiral, *Rayner Grimbald* had exercised upon the *British* Seas. See the Records in the Tower 26 *Edward I. de superioritate Maris Anglici.*

Infinite are the Presidents, from King *John's* time down to King *James the 1.* Which shew evidently how tender those Monarchs were of this great Jewel of their Crown, tho' they lived in those times when the Mystery of Trade was almost unknown, and of Consequence the Profit of Fishing very inconsiderable. Had those great Princes but entertain'd a notion of the Advantage, which is now made of the Tithe or Tenth part of it, I believe they would never have suffered any but their own Subjects to share in so great a blessing. I can't deny but *Henry IV.* granted a Licence to the *French: Henry VI.* to the Dutcheß of *Burgundy* for the *Flanderskins: Edward IV.* to the Duke of *Britany*; but this was out of special favour, and with a limitation of Time, requiring also a Tribute in acknowledgment for the favour was done them.

King *Philip II.* of *Spain* was so sensible of this undoubted Right, that in the first year of *Queen Mary's* Reign, he ordered

his

his Ambassador to desire a Licence for his Subjects to Fish only upon the *North Coast of Ireland*, which with some difficulty was obtain'd ; but on condition to pay us a Thousand Pound *per Ann.* for the said Licence, which was constantly paid into the *Irish Exchequer*, even after he marry'd the Queen.

If we take a turn into other Countries, we shall find they are not quite so good natur'd as our selves. *Sweedland, Denmark, and Mascovy*, require very considerable Taxes for all Fish caught upon their Coasts; nay, *Denmark* lays a Duty upon all that pass the *Sound*, tho' taken in other Dominions. The *Italian* Princes, who border upon one another in the *Mediterranean*, exact great Gables from all Neighbours that Fish within their bounds. In a word, all Nations besides our selves make an advantage of that small proportion which Providence has allotted them. If they be so careful in preserving trifles, what would they be if Millions lay at Stake? The Answer I think is pretty easy ; they would desire Mynheers to stay at home, and not pretend to build their Fortune upon the ruin of their Subjects.

If we go to the Reason of the thing, we might as well pretend to send Fleets every year to *Cylon* and *Batavia*, and desire them to sit quiet at home, whilst we en-

grossed the Spice Trade, it being for the Advantage of our Nation. I think the disparity is not great, since our Fishery is evidently as much our own, nay, much more than the Spice Trade is theirs; as I shall prove afterwards, and the Revenue of both pretty equal.

Our Nation have always had some true Patriots who repin'd, after Sir *Walter Raleigh's* example, to see so great a Revenue alienated, or rather usurp'd from the Crown, and some have endeavour'd to bring it home again. But still some strong Faction (as if poor *England* was destin'd to be ruin'd by its own People) oppos'd it, and sacrific'd our Interest to their better Friends the *Dutch*.

When King *Charles* began the *Holland* War, he was resolv'd to retrieve this noble Gem, and force them out of their Usurpations upon us in the *Indies*; but Faction starv'd the War, and forced the best of Princes to clap up an ignoble Peace. We had by great condescension, granted us, still to wear that antient Feather in our Caps, I mean their striking to us at Sea, and when we set down content with it, were made a Jest of through their whole Dominions. Was it to have cost them any Money, I am apt to believe they would as little have yielded to it, as they did to the rest of our Pretensions. This puts me in
mind

mind of a famous saying of the great Statesman the Duke de Rhovan, *L'Angleterre est un grand Animal qui ne puet jammais mourir, S'il ne se tue Luimesme.* England is a great Animal, that can never die, unless it be its own Murderer.

L'Interess
des Princes
Discourse 7.

I remember it was thought a mighty Sum, and almost the undoing of the Nation, to give the King 500 m 000. for carrying on the War against them, tho' now a-days, after having spent above three Hundred times that Sum to make them Great and Formidable, we even grumble that the show is not carried on, to the intire Ruin of the Nation. The *French* must not be believed, tho' they are almost out of possibilty of finding any advantage by breaking their words; because the *Dutch* and their Abettors propose an Interest in prolonging the War.

I find in one of their Authors, it was always a standing Maxim with their Statesman *De Wit*, which no doubt is still, and always has been one of their Fundamental points of Policy, To keep *England* as Poor, and as much Divided, as possible. I wish we had not found this too true to our own cost. Were not the late Civil Wars set on foot, and supported by these good Friends? Were not their Rabbies of Discord sent over to blow the Coals

Coals between the King and Parliament? Did they not underhand, send a great Sum of Money to *Oliver* to take upon him the Protectorship? Have they not from those times establish'd Factories of Sedition in this Nation, which are always ready to espouse their Quarrel, against their Native Country? Don't we know that *Amsterdam* was the great *Emporium* or general *Mart*, for all those Rich and Costly Goods and Furniture which the Rebels had Plunder'd and Robb'd the King and all his Loyal Subjects of? Were some of our present Disaffected Nobility but to take a trip thither, and visit some of the *Hogan Mogans*, they might see some of the Best and Richest Furniture of their Houses, which formerly belonged to their Ancestors: Nay, I fancy they would be glad to redeem it at prime cost, it having been bought at the easie rates which always attend Plunder, Robbery, and Rapine. This sort of Felloneous Trade, was so black in the Eye of all other Princes in *Europe*, that they would not let one single Ship enter their Ports, which was fraught with such detestable Merchandise.

I need not mention that dismal Tragedy which was acted upon the best of Kings, which these good Friends might have hinder'd if they pleas'd; but as they had began the first Scene, so they seem'd willing

ling to see the last Act out. Their Affection for the Distress'd and Exil'd Son did not prove much greater ; for tho' he took Sanctuary in their State, which was always an *Azylum* or Refuge to all but the Good and Innocent : Yet contrary to all Laws of God and Man, they had formed a design to deliver him up to his Cruellest Enemies, had not his Majesty receiv'd private intelligence of it, and in a hurry withdrawn himself out of their Dominions.

After his happy Restoration, they were always either stirring up Rebellion, Libelling, or making War with him. When they found that neither Force nor Faction could shake him off his Throne, they sued for a Suspension of Arms which was granted them. To make it more secure, the *French* King was guarantee between us, that no Hostility should be committed on either side. Whilst thus the King thought himself secure from all Danger, measuring their Honour by the sincerity of his own Intentions, they, contrary to all Faith of Nations, sent out a Fleet ; Surpris'd us in our Harbours ; Burnt and Destroy'd several Ships of his Royal Navy. Notwithstanding this base Action, their Faction ran so high in Parliament, that the King was oblig'd to go on in the Treaty, and yield to such a Peace as I mention'd before. This

This was the close of the first War, and as little consideration had we to brag of at the end of the second, tho' we drove the *French* from the Gates of *Amsterdam*, and retriev'd their whole Country from certain Ruin, by standing their Friends in that Extremity.

Sir William Temple's Memoirs. After this piece of Service, if we believe Sir *William Temple*, (as we may in any thing that is spoke in Prejudice of the States) by their Emissaries and Favourites, they were contriving the same Game to King *Charles*, which they afterwards plaid off with so much Success against his Royal Brother. But their Plots were discover'd, and some brought to due Punishment; whilst the Grand *Achitophel* found a good Reception, and a secure Sanctuary in their Dominions. Had the King been as great a Favourite as old *Nol* with them, *Achitophel* might have been forc'd to hurry away further, as his Royal Master did, or have pass'd his time away very ill the short remainder of his Days.

What pass'd in King *James II.* and Her Present Majesty's Reign, I am willing to overlook: Tho' I can't refrain saying, I am afraid their sending over the P — of O — was not purely for the preservation of our Church and Liberties. It would be very particular indeed they should

should have such a tender regard for our Liturgy and Religion, and have so little or none at Home. I have often heard it put very home to them, That they had no other Creed than the Table of Interest; and I fancy that they, who, for the sake of Trade, can deny and abjure Jesus Christ in *Japan*, will scarce turn Apostles in *Holland* out of Zeal to the Gospel.

I think I have kept my word in making out the great Obligations which *Holland* has to *England*; how formerly we supported them in their Infancy; bred them up to a Free State; enlarg'd their Dominions; and now lately, by the expence of an immense Treasure of Men and Money, made them the most flourishing State in Christendom: We have raised them to that high Pitch, that I wish those great Titles which they take upon them in the *Indies*, do not pass the Line, and be spoken with as much Truth in *Europe*, as Vanity in other Parts; I will set it down in their own Words: *The States general of the United Provinces of Batavia, Amboyna, Tewan, &c. Commanders of all the Seas in the World; Protectors of all the Kings and Princes in Europe; and supreme Moderator of all the Affairs in Christendom.* *Dei Gratia* is left out, being sensible. I suppose, the first part of

this Title is owing to R——n ; the second, to T——y and M——r ; the third, to Pride and Arrogancy : You have also had a small sketch of what return they have made us as Neighbours ; what remains, is to give a short account of their Gratitude to us in the *Indies*.

Amboyna calls for the first Place, and ought to be Printed in deep Characters in the Hearts of all true *English* Men. It is one of the *Sitibe* Islands, about 60 Leagues in Circuit, so fertile of Cloves, that we had settled Three Flourishing Factories to manage that great Trade, and built a Fort in the Capital, of the same Name, for preservation thereof. The very Name of a *Hollander* was scarce known to a Native of this Isle for several years after our Establishment ; but after their War with *Spain* was ended, and they had got their Cautionary Towns out of our Hands, their Politicks were bent towards promoting and enlarging their Trade in the *East Indies*. King *James I* who knew them to be a Faithless and Restless Generation, thought it convenient, not only to carry it fair with them, but even to lay fresh Obligations upon them, of Amity and Friendship. Upon this view he struck up a solemn League with them, *An. 1619.* by which the *English* and *Dutch East-India* Companies, were jointly and amicably

bly to carry on that Trade. Upon the Merits of this Treaty, we admitted their Ships into our Ports ; their Factors into our Towns ; and Soldiers into our Forts in several Places ; which they brought, as they pretended, for our mutual Defence, and greater Security.

If Honour, if Obligation, if solemn Leagues, if any ties of Man, could have bound them to be Grateful to us, it's the return we might have justly challeng'd from them. Little did those poor Creatures think, that those very Persons they had heap'd so many Favours upon, and receiv'd into their Bosome were to be their Torturers, and Murderers. The Island was very Fine and Fruitful, our Trade was Great and Profitable : That was Crime enough against our Poor Country-men, to Murder them in Cold Blood, after they had put them, by a Hellish Cruelty, to all the Torments, that Fire and Water could inflict. Here was Tyranny Acted for Cruelty sake, there being no other view in it, than to sport at the Misery of these Poor Wretches. As in their Tortures they came up to the Cruellest Tyrants of former Ages, in this last particular they out-did them all. But the Blackest of Crimes must always have some pretence, and so to varnish over their Barbarity, they pretended a Discovery of a Plot,

carry'd on by the *English* and Inhabitants, to turn them out of the Island. The *Indians* themselves stood abash'd at such horrid Cruelty, and melted away with Compassion, to see the Innocent Tortur'd by way of Pastime. All those Poor Creatures that escap'd the Torture by flight, either Perish'd by Hunger, or, when taken, were sent into their own Plantations as Slaves, having first seen all seiz'd that belong'd to their Factories, which was, at least, to the value of Four Hundred Thousand Pound Sterling.

This Dismal Tragedy was Acted *Anno*. 1622, just three Years after the Grand Alliance they had made with King *James*: Nay, if we allow due time for sending Soldiers, and making all things ready, I may justly say it was Seal'd with the Blood of these Unfortunate Wretches. Their Villainy did not stop here; the Traffick of the whole *Indies* was what they aim'd at, and for that Reason, all must fall a Sacrifice to their Avarice.

Scarce had our *English* Blood done reeking in *Ambayna*, but by Force and Treachery they seize upon our other Islands, *Seran*, *Waire*, *Nero*, *Rosingen*, *Latyo*, *Cambello*, *Nitto*, *Larica*, *Lantare*, the Islands of *Poleroone* near the *Molucca's*, *Poloway* and *Machassar* Isles of *Banda*, all which were formerly surrendred to us by the general consent

consent and act of the Natives, and by inclination acknowledg'd our King as their Sovereign. Our Factories were very great in those Places, their Riches very considerable, but all was seized, and near two Thousand *English* hurried away Captives to their Plantations. The unheard of Cruelties which had been acted at *Amboyna*, struck such a Panick Fear upon these and the rest of our Plantations, that they chose rather to compound for their Lives, than defend their Right at the hazard of such Barborous Torments.

In this manner we lost at one stroke most of the Noble Settlements we had in the *East-Indies*. If thus we are treated by Friends and Allies, what must we expect from Enemies? It's no Excuse nor Salvo, that they play'd the *Spaniards* and *Portuguese* the same Game, tho' the disparity is too clear, as they Betray'd and Murdered under the Colour of Friendship, those they attack'd, and drove out with Sword in Hand in time of Peace. The Places I have Named already are enough to chill the Blood of any Reader who is a well-wisher to his Country; yet I can't omit naming some other Places we lost by this Usurpation, as the *Molucca Islands*, *Tidor*, *Ternate*, *Manter*, *Rochian*, *Machiam* and *Boto*. The Cape of Good Hope fell some time after. We had not only Settlements, but

but Forts, in most of these Places. Our Trade was growing to that height, that we began not only to furnish several parts of *Europe* with Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, and other rich Commodities, but even several Places in *Persia*, *Turkey*, *China*, and *Africa*

Let any unbiass'd Man sit down and consider, what an Immense loss *England* has suffer'd in being unjustly, and contrary to the Law of God and Nations, forced out of this growing Trade. To help you to a faint Idea of those Riches *England* should be Mistress of, consider what vast Sums are drawn out of this Nation to *Holland*, for the Spices which are yearly imported from thence. How the Custom-house Books run at present I can't be positive, tho' I am sure that in King *Charles's* time, it appeared by those Books, there were then Imported to the value of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds; and I am apt to believe that the Consumption thereof is rather increased since than diminish'd. Now, if *England* is out of Pocket so much Money every Year for this Trade: What prodigious Sums must that Trade, in Proportion, have drawn from all parts of the World, had we been so fortunate as to have kept our Plantations? If I tell you that seven or eight Millions is the least Penny we could have made of it, if you consider what a small hand-

handful of People we are to the rest of the World, and yet consume to the value of 400 m 000. every Year, I believe you will easily give in with me.

To these Losses I have mention'd, I might add many more, as those of *Aru* and *Manucado* in *Sumatia*, of *Pochane* in *Siam*, of *Bantam*, &c. which would be too tiresome to name; but I can't omit some particular examples of the treatment our Vessels met from them at Sea. *Anno Dom. 1620* they seized two of our Ships, the *Bear* and the *Star*, in the *Streights* of *Mallaca*, and confiscated both Ships and Goods, valued at at one Hundred Thousand Pounds. *An. Dom. 1635.* they assaulted the *Bona esperansa* another *English* Vessel in the same *Streights*, took her, and brought her into *Mallaca*, and sold her and her Goods for the same Sum. The Year after this, the *Dragon* and *Catharine* belonging to Sir *William Courteen*, valued at three Hundred Thousand Pounds, besides the great Riches their Captains had on board, were set upon by seven *Dutch* Men of War in the same *Streights* in their Voyage home, and taken by them, the Men tied back to back and thrown over-board, the Cargo seiz'd for the use of the States, and the Ships sunk, that no tales might be told. So much for the the return they made us in the *Indies*, and that in time of Peace.

Can

Can any Person read these Truths without feeling a secret indignation boil up in his Breast against so much Villainy, Treachery, Murder, and Ingratitude of the deepest dye? Nature must be debased beyond the meanest of Brute Animals, still to Fawn upon and Caress those, who on all occasions have us'd us so very ill. Reasons of State might oblige us to make use of their Alliance, but ever to love or trust them, we have almost as little reason as the *Indians* have the *Spaniard*. While we know all I have said to be true, is it not astonishing that a strong Party of this Nation, should bare faced stand up for the Interest of these People, before that of their Native Country? Don't we dayly hear with what violence they exclaim against a Peace, reflect against Her Sacred Majesty, rail at Her Ministry, spread Lies and Forgeries among the Mob? All this, because *Holland*, the Darling of the good old Cause, has a mind to Trade on with the War! Their old Auxiliaries of Faction must come abroad again, and be call'd over to amuse the unthinking Vulgar. Popery and Slavery, Arbitrary Power, *French* Gold, Wooden Shoes, breach of Faith, must be founded about by their Trumpeters of Sedition, to raise Jealousies and Fears in Peoples minds against the best of Queens, who studies to make us once more great and happy,

if we will permit her. Not a word from them of the Debts of the Nation, of the Breaking of Tradesmen, of the Ruin of Commerce, of the Misery of our Poor, nor of any of the real Misfortunes this Nation at present Groans under. In return to their B — e and R — s Insinuations, we ought to remind the People of the year F — y O — e, of their T — y against Loyalists; of their Hatred against C — h and State; of their C — s-H — Feast; of Protestant Flails; of *Holland* Gold; of Republican Principles; These are as manifest as the Sun in a Clear Day, the other, L — s and F — s, only fit for the true Sons of Darkness.

Methinks there being such Mighty Heads among them, from the Statesmen and Bishops, down to Buffoons, Quacks, P — , &c. they might devise some new Scare-crows to Alarm the unthinking Populace withal, and not dwell upon old thredbare Phrases, which have been conster'd backward for above Fifty Years. This was their cry in the Civil-Wars, in the Popish, and Rye-house Plot, and now reviv'd again. 'Tis not that they believe it any more now than they did in Forty One; it's only to serve a turn, and frighten the Nation from Peace, in hopes to raise their Fortune and Faction, by continuing the War.

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Among

Among the more Thinking sort of People, whose Reason can't be caught with such ordinary Baits, they soften their stile, and wish this Peace may be lasting; that *France* never kep his Word; that he still is too Great; that our *Spanish* Trade will be in great Danger; that it's against the Honour of the Nation to give first out of the War. These are pretty Amusements indeed, and fit for their Female Zealots at a Tea-table. Can any one be so silly, as to imagine that so wise a Council as ours, won't take such precautions to tie *France* up so hard, as to make it even against his own interest to break his word with us, were he inclin'd to it? It will be no hard matter to do this, if you consider how his Countries are harra's'd, his Territories diminish'd, his Funds clog'd, his Armies dispirited, in so much that fifty years will scarce make them forget the fatal consequences of this present War. If he be still too great, it's because we could not easily make him less formerly, and now it's not our interest to pull him down lower. As I told you before, a Ballance between Christian Princes was the very foul and spirit of this present War; now by this Peace the Scales seem to be brought to the justest Poise can be thought on. Should King *Charles* be Master of the Empire and the whole *Spanish* Monarchy,

the

the very intent of our Arms is frustrated, and perchance *England* might be forced to spend as many Millions in pulling him down, as it has already to invest him in those Dominions he is now Master of. I doubt whither the *Italian* or *German* Princes will now thank us for making him so great, as he is already. A great many of their Territories are but a Brakefast to an Imperial Army; and to say that the House of *Austria* has been, or will be always kind to Neighbours, would be too great a piece of Flattery. Tho' some of our *German* Princes are pleased to appear so very sanguine against the Prelimanaries, even beyond the reach of good Manners, yet I am very credibly inform'd, that those very Princes have formerly made a League among themselves, Never to permit the Union of the Imperial and *Spanish* Crowns. I am the easier induced to believe this report, from their behaviour in the War against the *Turks*, where by keeping back their due Supplies of Men and Money, they starved their Conquest, chusing rather to leave the Infidels in possession of those fine Countries, than make the House of *Austria* too great and formidable. If *France* be therefore still too great, who must run away with the spoil? The Emperor is too powerful already; *England* must not have any foot-

ing, for fear of giving Jealousie to the *Dutch*; Oh! our good Friends then must have it, they being Persons of such strict Honour, peaceful Disposition, and great keepers of their Word.

It would be worth *England's* while to refuse those handsome offers made us, and spend 20, or 30 Millions more, run all the hazards of War, to gain three or four Towns more to these good Allies. What return would they make us, were we inclin'd to be so good natur'd? Will they return us any of our former Dominions in the *East Indies*? Will they restore us *Amboyna*, *Polaroone*, *Seran*, &c. to shew their Justice and Gratitude? Will they renounce all pretension to our Fishery? Will they pay us the old Debt due from Queen *Elizabeth's* days? I am afraid not: Restitution is against the fundamental Maxims of their State, and seems not to have any place in their Decalog.

Now as to the pretended danger of our *Spanish* Trade, a little Reflection to any one in his wits, will make it appear that it's better secured by this Treaty, than if the Emperor had all *Spain*. My Adversaries themselves, I presume, will easily grant me, that King *Philip* will scarce refuse to agree to all those Privileges of Commerce

merce which we expected from King *Charles*: If so, as Princes, their Promises are pretty equal, and lies in either of their Breasts to satisfy them if they please. If King *Charles* should do it, what Remedy? but to sit down quietly and complain of his Ingratitude. If King *Philip* should serve us so, we have the Remedy in our Hands, we shall have a Curb upon Old *Spain*, Forts and Settlements upon his *Terra firma* in the *Indies*, which I don't doubt will be brought to such perfection as will make it dangerous to quarrel with us. A little bustle, should he force us to it, will soon put him in mind how *England* formerly shook the Crown upon his Head, and may do it again having so great a hank upon him. If gratitude be of any force with Princes, he will have as great motives, and perchance, may be more inclin'd to shew it than his Rival; if we may frame a Judgment from the small Thanks we have had for what we have done for him already; when the Trade is once settled, it will in a manner be out of his Power to hurt us, the inclination of his Subjects leading them much more to deal with the *English* than the *French*. *Spaniards*, from the Duke to the Peasant, stand much upon their Word and Honour; and should their Prince set them an ill Example in this point, it might probably so alienate their

their Hearts, as to leave him as few Friends in *Spain* as the Emperor has at present.

I shall conclude with that mighty point; The disgrace it will be to *England* to give first out of the War. This sounds as if the War was so entail'd upon us, that no Motive, no Consideration was sufficient to prevail with us to put up our Swords again, till the Pride or Covetousness of each particular Allie was fully satisfied. By this means our Drums may beat up for Voluntiers till Dooms-day without gaining our Point. If other Nations find their Advantage in the War, e'en let them go on if they please, we shall not hinder them; for us always to be the B — s, is too hard a Task upon us. By this Peace we hope to get more than the War can give us, and yet don't pretend to exclude any of our Allies from that great blessing we so much Want and Covet. We leave none in the Lurch, they have all the same promise as we our selves, of an Amicable Treaty, in which every particular Confederate will have his Interest espoused. If matters be not shaped to every bodies liking, who can help it? our own Interest is not to be sunk on pretence of effecting impossibilities. The Private Person, who fights in his Friends quarrel, till Blood and Spirits fail him, and then receives

ceives full satisfaction from his Adversaries, can't be said to put up his Sword Ingloriously. If his Friend will not hear Reason, it is no disgrace to let him fight it out himself, and stand by to see fair Play. There needs no application, the Comparison coming so home to our present Case. We don't pretend to abandon our Allies, and lay them open to their Enemies, as some of our Good Friends did at the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. We don't prescribe a day to their final Resolution as at *Reswick*. We have taken no Sums of Money from *France* for a bare promise of promoting and effecting a Peace, and then hinder it underhand as much as possible. We shan't put the Plenipotentiaries of the Confederates into Leading-strings and let them know nothing but what ours are pleas'd to tell them, as at G ——— g; what we do, will be done in the Face of the World, and in Defiance of Malice it self. Let our Adversaries, if they please, Pen an Apology in behalf of their dear Friends for B ——— g their Allies in such a manner; The matter of Fact is evident, and the Sums of Money which were taken by a certain Person before the Treaty of *Gertruydenberg*, might be made out as plain if it was convenient.

In this universal Treaty, I presume every Prince will be laying his claim to all he thinks he has the least Right to. There are some differences between the Allies to be adjusted: Why then may not we put in for the Restitution of our *East-India* Plantations and Fishery, that it may not always be said of us,

*Luporum predacapacium
Sec tamut ultro.*

Horat. lib. 3. od. 4.

ERRATA.

Page 23. l. 18. for 2200 m 000. read 200 m 000.



FINIS.